

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Tigre," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPREUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1876. m2

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "Diomed," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 26th February, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 3rd March, 1876, will be subject to rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. m3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGE, HANDPICKED, Double-sorted at \$8 per Ton. SMALL, at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

600 LBS. DRIED COMPRESSED YEGE CABBLES. Apply to
PAYMASTER H. R. M. S. "Yachin."
Hongkong, February 26, 1876. m4

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.
The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
will be despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 5th Proximo, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
Hongkong, February 29, 1876. m5

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
will be despatched on or
about the 8th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1876. m6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
Taking Cargo & Passengers through routes for
HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN
JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS,"
will be despatched on or
about the 9th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1876. m7

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL
CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S.
DIOMED, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from
the Undersigned not later than the
6th March, for shipment per S. S. "Patroclus."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1876. m8

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend
to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per
Share, can be obtained at the Office on or
after 26th February.

By Order,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 29, 1876. m9

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs KHAN CHUND
CHUTTA MULL to sell by Public Auction,
on

TO-MORROW,
the 1st day of March, 1876, at 2 p.m.,
at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road—
Their entire Stock of Cashmere, Shawl,
and Delhi Goods, comprising—

A variety of Handsome Shawls, Dress-
ing Gowns, Scarves, Smoking Caps,
Cloaks, Table and Chair Covers, Cushions,
Slippers, Gold and Silver Lace Works,
and Sundry other Embroidered Goods.
Inlaid and Carved Sandalwood, and
Ivory Glove and Work Boxes, Card
Cases, Envelope Boxes, etc., etc.

Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchasers' risk on the
fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 29, 1876. m10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 29, Lily, H. M.'s gunboat, 620, B.
E. Cochrane, Manila Feb. 24.
Feb. 29, Yungching, Chinese steamer,
661, R. Gibbon, Foochow Feb. 26, Amoy
27 and Swatow 28, General.—O. M. S. N.
Co.
Feb. 29, Rajah, British steamer, 350,
Hansen, Swatow Feb. 28 (6 p.m.), General.
—HOR HING.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28, Chinkiang, for Canton.
28, Lotus, for San Francisco.
28, Mecca, for Cooktown.
28, Malacca, for Yokohama.

CLEARED.

Christine, for Iloilo.
Bannonia, for Takao.
Marina, for Cebu.
Carolis Magnus, for Manila.
Flying Eagle, for Manila.
Halia, for Manila.
Vesta, for Whampoa.
Nahor, for Iloilo.
Lea, for Cebu.
Abbottford, for Swatow.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.
Haze, for Whampoa.
Ly-ee-moon, for Cooktown.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Yungching, 180 Chinese.
Per Rajah, 384 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per Lotus, for San Francisco,
837 Chinese.
Per Mecca, for Cooktown, 371 Chinese.
To DEPART.—Per Ly-ee-moon, for Cook-
town, 368 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Yungching reports:
fresh N.E. winds and thick rainy weather
to Swatow, thence fresh breeze, drizzling
rain and very thick weather. In Foochow
—S. S. Douglas. In Amoy—H. M. S.
Midge and German frigate Ariadne. In
Swatow—Sra. Foochow, Rajah, Atalanta,
and Yesso. Passed a barque rigged steamer
thought to be the Columbian, off Chapel
Island, and a steamer off Red's Island both
bound North. Passed a large steamer off
Cheung Point, supposed to be the French
Mail.

The British steamer Rajah reports: had
fresh breeze, with thick and hazy weather.
Passed two steamers bound East. In Swatow
—Steamships Foochow and Atalanta.
Yesso left for North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For Cebu.

Per LEA, at 7.30 a.m. To-morrow, the
1st March.

Per MARINA, at 7.50 a.m. To-morrow,
the 1st March.

For SAIGON.—
Per PERNAMBUCO, at 8.30 a.m. To-
morrow, the 1st March.

Per ARRATON APCAR, at 4.30 p.m.
To-morrow, the 1st March.

Per FERONIA, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,
the 1st March.

For SHANGHAI, HANKOW, NINGPO,
NAGASAKI, CHEFOO, TAKU,
TIENSIN & PEKING.—

Per TEHERAN, at 11 a.m. on Wednes-
day, the 1st March. Late Letters
from 11.10 to 11.30 a.m.

For ILOILO.—

Per NAHOR, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the
1st March.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.—

Per KWANGTUNG, at 5 p.m. To-
morrow, the 1st March.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—

Per GLENGYLE, at 2.30 p.m. on
Thursday, the 2nd March.

For SWATOW.—

Per ADRIA, at 5 p.m. on Thursday,
the 2nd March.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet OCEANIC,
will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,
the 1st March, at 3 p.m. with the
Mails.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United
States and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception
of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-
papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet
from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment
of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition
to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all the
above places by this route is compul-
sory. Correspondence insufficiently
prepaid will be forwarded by the Eng-
lish Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama,
and the United States must be super-
scribed per Oceanic, and that address-
ed to the United Kingdom must be
superinscribed "via San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876. m1

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GOLCONDA,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
2nd March.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 1st March.

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 2nd March.

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1876. m2

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet PERHU,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 9th March, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Marseilles to Europe, Saigon, Singa-
pore, Galle, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-
dria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, March 8.

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 26, 1876. m3

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 2:—
Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Glengyle leaves for Singapore
and Penang.

9 p.m.—Opera Comique at City Hall.
Goods per Tyne undelivered after Noon
subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, March 3:—
Goods per Diomed undelivered after Noon
date subject to rent.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SUNDAY, March 5:—
Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 6:—
Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Idle Wild.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-
goes per Diomed for shipment per Patroclus
must be obtained from the Agents not
later than this date.

WEDNESDAY, March 8:—
Steamer leaves for London on or about
this date.

THURSDAY, March 9:—
Patroclus leaves for Shanghai on or about
this date.

SATURDAY, March 11:—
Noon.—Tenders for Naval Contracts re-
ceived by the Storekeeper.

WEDNESDAY, March 15:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 1:—
Warrants against unclaimed Dividends,
Bonds or Interests on Victoria Fire
Insurance Co., to be presented before
this date.

SATURDAY, April 22:—
Claims against the Estate of Captain
Lawrence Young, deceased, must be
sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—
Claims against the Estate of Diederich
Helmholtz, Querino Antonio Gutierrez,
Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and
Henry Roberts, deceased, must be
proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—
Claims against the Estates of Gustav
Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward
Richard Handley, Kwong Tham, Lam
Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Saw
Fan, Man Chan, and a Chinaman,
name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must
be proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Malacca leaves for Yokohama.

Noon.—Tehran leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer Oceanic leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

Auctions.

2 p.m.—Sale of Goods, at Mr J. M.
Armstrong's Sales Room.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th Jan., at East Neuk, Black-
heath, the Wife of J. W. Adamson, of a
Daughter.

On the 20th Jan., at 3, Dawson-place,
Bayswater, Mrs Charles Hansen, of a
Daughter.

On the 16th Jan., at Penlee, Stoke, Ply-
mouth, the Wife of George Ignatius Pirke,
Asst-Commissioner-General, of a Daughter.

On the 10th Jan., at 18, Blomfield-terrace,
Paddington, the Wife of James Campbell
Wardlaw, of Amoy, China, prematurely, of
a Daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

At B. M. Consulate, on the 22nd inst.
WILLIAM GAVIN STONACH, of B. M.
Consular Service, to CATHERINE ANNIE
DUNBAR, widow of the late Rev. George
Dunbar, of the China Inland Mission.

By special licence, on the 19th Jan., at
St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Chapel,
Skipton, by the Rev. Father Sharp, Thomas
Fairhurst, Esq., of Liverpool and Foochow,
to Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry
Fairhurst, Esq., Gargrave, Yorkshire.

On the 15th Jan., at Holy parish church,
Brighton, by the Rev. W. D. MacLagan,
Vicar of Kensington, assisted by the Rev.
R. J. Salmon, Vicar of St. Martin's,
Brighton, H. J. Gepp, Vicar of Adderbury,
Oxon, and N. E. Gepp, Vicar of Sandon,
Herts, Arthur Midway Gepp, of Canton,
youngest son of Thomas Morgan Gepp, of
Chelmsford, to Maria Merelina Symonds,
eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir John
Chase Lodge, Embold, and granddaughter
of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngh-
am (died), Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas.

On the 15th Jan., at Trinity Church,
Tisbury Wells, George H., son of the
late Mr George Urmon, of Canton, China,
to Annie F., daughter of the late Rev. G.
Hone-Goldney, of Tisbury Wells.

DEATHS.

On the 7th February, at Osaka, from he-
morrhage, T. K. CHAI, Resident En-
gineer, Imp. Govt. Railways, aged 82 years.

At Amble les Bains, France, on the 11th
Dezem., M. Victor-Alme Charles Hartung,
aged 47 years.

At Shanghai, Feb. 23rd, ALEXANDER
DUNCAN SMITH, aged 16 months.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEB. 29, 1876.

We hear that more satisfactory news
has at last been received from the Gros-
venor Expedition. They have arrived
at a place called Suchau (the Son-tchou-
fou, we presume, of the maps), and here,
it is stated, they were met by the "Yun-
nan escort." This was on 26th January,
and we are puzzled at more than one
thing. Does the escort mean the Brit-
ish or a Chinese escort? Blahms is
over due, and the place named,
and only a little over.

Tobong-kong (Taung-king) which we
were reported as having reached on Dec.
30, 1875. The intelligence relieves in
a measure the general anxiety, but we
must wait for further news ere we can
be perfectly satisfied as to the safety of
the Mission.

ANY expression of educated thought on
the subject of missionary labour in China
is of interest, no matter how much it
may violate all our ideas of what is fit
and proper from such a source. Its
importance arises not from the intrinsic
value of the opinions expressed but from
the effect it will have in moulding those
of the public generally. We think
therefore that British attention in China
should be drawn to some recent utter-
ances of Professor von Holtzendorff, the
well-known German lawyer. That un-
doubtedly able man has contributed to
the "Deutsche Rundschau" for October
1875, an article entitled "The disputed
points of Modern International Law." As
the Professor is deemed one of the
greatest living authorities on such a
subject, anything he says commands a
widespread attention. We fear that he
has been misled in this instance into
conclusions which do grave injustice to
bodies of men whose reasonable rights it
is a duty incumbent upon their respec-
tive governments to protect. Says the
Professor:—

Whilst in Spain, some ten years ago and
in the eternal city, Rome, up to 1870, Pro-
testant missionaries would not have escaped
punishment should they have preached in
public, Christian missionaries in China
now-a-days demand that they be permitted,
under the protection of ten-centimetre
guns, to revile the religion of the Chinese
people in order to open a way for the Gospel.
They believe that China is bound, for their
the missionaries' benefit to let them proceed
without hindrance, while they themselves
would be thrown into a state of great agita-
tion, if, for instance, the Mahometans
thought of preaching in European capitals
the gospel of polygamy to the working
classes. When such a missionary short-
sightedly preaching to large crowds and
provoking a violent excitement loses his life,
the customary valuation or claim for indem-
nity is sent in to the Chinese Government.
My estimation of the whole matter does not
permit me to see in the greater number of
such claims anything but an abuse of power.
Each Christian nation has to impress upon
its missionaries, that they go to foreign
countries in the execution of their calling,
on their own responsibility, and that a
glorious martyrdom has nothing to do with
official claims of indemnity and employment
of powder and shot by foreign countries.

The first words of this extract seem to
us entirely untrue. British missionaries
at all events do not "demand" that they
be permitted under the protection of 10-
centimetre guns to revile the religion of
the Chinese people "any more than the
ordinary Church of England clergyman
demands a similar privilege as regards
Catholics or other sects. They indeed
demand a right to point out error, as
they conceive it, free from molestation,
but they concede an equal right to the
Buddhist to pursue the same means if he
sees fit to propagate his own convictions.
If the contention of the learned Professor
were accurate, the missionaries would
assuredly protest against heathen temples
being allowed to exist in Hongkong
under the protection of the Government.
The language he uses is unfair, because
it is true to the letter, while utterly false
to the spirit of missionary labour. We
pass over his phrase "the religion of the
Chinese people," inasmuch as its inac-
curacy does not touch the main point at
issue. But we may point out that the
word "religion" is widely different in
real significance from "practice and
belief," constantly as they are confounded.
The difference between a people which
flogs its idols for misconduct, and those
who believe in the existence of the Creator,
is too obvious to need demonstration.
The second point, upon which the Pro-
fessor is manifestly speaking at random,
is that relative to claims for compensa-
tion in cases of outrage. He totally
ignores the fact that a missionary is a
subject or citizen of the country he owns,
and that satisfaction for his death is
demanded, not because he is a missionary,
but because he is an Englishman, or a
Frenchman, or whatever his nationality
may be. We have always opposed "the
inevitable gunboat" as an adjunct of
missionary labour. If any missionary
while in the act of or because of abusing
Chinese "religion" met with death or
lesser disaster, we should gravely question
the expediency of making his fate the
subject of a *casus belli*. But, as every
foreign resident in China knows, all mis-
sionary difficulties which have occurred
have owed their inception to totally dif-
ferent causes. It is not as missionaries
but as foreigners that the populace have
attacked them; not because they preach
Christianity, but because they represent
an unwelcome influence. As a matter
of fact, the chief difficulty missionary
labour has to contend with is, not the
depth of Chinese conviction in any re-
ligious system but its very reverse;—
namely, an easy admission that one
religion is as good as another, and that
for that very reason the necessity of a
change of belief is by no means press-
ing. A consideration of this fact would,
we fancy, have protected Professor von
Holtzendorff from disseminating amongst
his countrymen an idea of missionary
labour strongly at variance with actual
facts.

Moreover, it is to be remarked that
no great war has ever yet sprung from
the much-criticised class in question.
Even the "Tientsin massacre," which was
probably the most atrocious deed ever
perpetrated in modern days, in this con-
nection, failed to provoke what the mur-
der of a junior Consular officer at once
suggested—demands under threat of a
devastating war. One would think, to
read the quotation above given, that all
our disputes and wars with China, Japan,
Malacca, India, etc., etc., owed their
inception to missionary enter-
prise. Nothing can be further
fact; and we challenge any professor of
jurisprudence to show that the dealings
of any European power with Asiatics
have been moulded by missionary con-
siderations.

So thoroughly is this fact
realized out here that the first exclamation
indulged in, when the news of the
unfortunate Mr Margary's death reached
the foreign community, was to the effect
that "now a Consular officer had been
murdered, something would be done; had
it been a missionary or a mercantile
traveller, the matter would have been
passed over." If any one doubts this,
let him turn to the files of the home and
China papers for the first few months of
1875. In view of this fact, the libel—
for such it is—is additionally false; and
we recommend our German friends to
point this out in some publication which
will reach the class of readers addressed
by Professor von Holtzendorff. It is
bad enough to be unjustly accused. But
when facts point so strongly in a contrary
direction as to have even aroused the
remonstrances of publicists totally un-
connected with, and not over-favourable
to missionaries, the injustice demands
strong refutation. We regret the mat-
ter the more, inasmuch as Germany is
just now entering upon closer relations
with China. Her subjects resident out
here will be unjust to themselves if they
let such a dictum pass without effective
correction.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING
PRESS.

The Press comments on the frequent
difficulties which present themselves in
China to raising funds for necessary public
works, and instances the repairs on the
embankments of the Ye low river. Forced
levies on the wealthier inhabitants are the
usual resources, but in this instance the
Governor General, Tsung Kwong-tsun, has
hit upon a simple and sensible scheme. He
proposes that the provinces of Chihli and
Honan shall detail draughts from their
forces of disciplined regulars and irregulars
to labour at the works, under the direction
of skilled officers and soldiers. He further
suggests a reorganization of the civil and
military river staffs. No doubt this plan
will meet with the Imperial sanction, as it
must commend itself to the Government
by its economy. But the fact that the
head of the Board of Conservancy of the
Yellow River is compelled to resort to
such shifts in order to proceed with opera-
tions which are practically essential, is a
significant comment on the way in which
public affairs are managed in China. The
taxes only want readjustment and queuing
about by put down with an iron hand.<

patronage. Some 400 ladies and gentlemen were present—the latter somewhat painfully preponderating; and an admirable supper, served by the Club Comptroller, completed the general satisfaction. We had a mysterious rumour that horses may compete at our next races. We hope so sincerely. But even then we doubt if the arrangements for the Year's race week are likely to be more successful than they have been on this occasion.

The Band of H. M. 28th Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow. The following is the programme:—Quadrille, *Der Häusliche Krieg*, Schubert. Overture, *La Cenerentola*, Rossini. Selection, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Donizetti. Valse, *Silber Chimes*, Coots. Selection, *Il Trovatore*, Verdi. Galop, *Asteroid*, Richter.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

As we have given insertion to the letter signed by "L. O. S.," from Yokohama, on the subject of alleged discounting on the part of Captain Tracey, of H. I. C. M. S. *Yang Woo*, towards a Chinese interpreter, who accompanied officially the Governor of Kanagawa on board the ship on a visit, we think it right to give publication to the following contradiction and re-contradiction. They appeared in the *Japan Mail* and *Japan Gazette* of the 19th January respectively:—

"A charge of discounting having been brought against the English Commander of the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo*, by an anonymous correspondent of a Yokohama newspaper, we are requested to give his statement absolute contradiction. The *Yang Woo* was visited by a distinguished party of Japanese (comprising two of the Imperial princes with their suite and various officials of the Navy Department), attended by a British naval officer and numbering seventeen in all. They were received by Captain Tracey in his own cabin, and wine was offered to them, Captain Tracey naturally being the last helped. The cabin, which was as could be seen, each of the guests was supplied with wine, and the omission of any member of the party was the result of an accident for which their entertainer could not justly be held responsible.

Allusion has been made to the Chinese admiral, who was present by invitation. The *Yang Woo* has two; but the order of precedence in the Chinese navy would seem to be somewhat eccentric, the admiral possessing no authority in naval matters whatever, and, in this case, acting as paymaster only. Their status may be judged from the fact that they enjoy only one-fifth of the pay given to the Chinese Commander.

—*Japan Mail*, 18th Jan.
With reference to a paragraph which appears in this morning's *Advertiser*, giving "unqualified denial" to a letter which appeared in our paper of the 14th inst. signed "L. O. S.," we are requested by our correspondent to state that the facts as he related them absolutely occurred, and that the informant of the *Advertiser* is mistaken inasmuch as he refers to a party of visitors altogether distinct from that of which the Chinese admiral, who was treated with great signal discounting, formed part. Had the editor of the *Advertiser* or his informant read L. O. S.'s letter carefully, or not willfully wished to misrepresent it, he would have seen this, clearly enough, for himself.

—*Japan Gazette*, 19th January.

(L. O. S. Express, Jan. 21.)

The corvette *Juno*, which left Plymouth for Hong Kong on the 18th ult., reached Gibraltar on the 10th inst., and resumed her voyage on the 13th inst. The *Sheldrake*, gunboat, which sailed on the 3rd inst., also for the China station, arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst.

The appointment of Surgeon W. H. Elmes, of the *Hart*, for service in the hospital at Hongkong, is gazetted. Surgeon John Wood is appointed to the *Hart*.

The P. and O. mail, bringing dates Yokohama 6th Nov., Shanghai 3rd, Hong Kong 8th, Singapore 16th Dec., and Radio mail from Yokohama Dec. 9, were received via Brindisi and via San Francisco respectively, on the 17th inst., their due date and the following (French) mail, with a week's later advice—Yokohama 8th Dec., Shanghai 10th, Fookhow 12th, Hong Kong 16th, Manila 11th, Batavia 19th, Singapore 24th, Galle 30th Dec.—reached London, via Marseilles, on Jan. 21st, being three days early. The next inward (P. and O.) mail is due, via Brindisi, on the 31st Jan.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 16th inst., was 3,643,978 lb., of which 2,502,005 lb. was for home consumption, 809,407 lb. was removed coastwise, 228,744 lb. was exported, 100,801 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,111 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £22,525, which, when compared with the £21,216, of last week, exhibits an increase of rather more than 2 per cent.

At the close of last week silver was in good demand for India, at 56½d. per oz., and a considerable amount was brought from the Continent, the market then became quiet, buyers awaiting the result of the tenders for the council drafts on India; when it became known that they had gone so much lower, the effect on silver was immediate, and the price receded to 55 3/16d. per oz., at which rate the late arrivals have been placed. There are about £22,000 in Mexican dollars on the market, but the rate is not yet fixed.

Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on the 19th inst. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £400,000; to Bombay, £200,000; tenders on Calcutta at 15.9-16d. will receive about 18 per cent above in full; and on Bombay at 15. 1/2d. in full.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. announce that the half-yearly interest on the Imperial Government of Japan Custom Loan for £1,000,000, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at their counting-house.

Another failure in the silk trade has been announced, that of Messrs. J. Gaury and Co., an old established and respectable house, of London, Paris, and Lyons. The direct liabilities are understood not to exceed £50,000, and the assets are nearly as much.

Messrs. Boyd and Co. have published an

analysis of the failures in the different branches of the wholesale commerce and manufacturers of the United Kingdom in 1875. The total is 1,721, of which 476 were in London, 91 in Liverpool, 89 in Manchester, 74 in other parts of Lancashire, 227 in Yorkshire, 113 in Newcastle, Hull, &c., district; 62 in Bristol, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea; 127 in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and district; 302 in the country; 127 in Scotland, and 43 in Ireland. Among engineers, founders, and the iron trade generally, there were 236 failures; among merchants, 247; manufacturers and merchants engaged in the woollen stuffs, silk, and elastic trade, 167; wine merchants, 121; warehousemen, importers, and manufacturers of foreign goods, 110; coal merchants, 97; in the boot and shoe trade, 80; and among commission agents, &c., 76, &c.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
29th February, 1876.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Nine Chinese were brought up as being suspicious characters, having been found in an unoccupied house in the same row on which a burglary was attempted. It appeared that a house in Eastern Street, Saitingpoon, was visited by burglars, who got on to the house by means of a bamboo ladder. They were, however, discovered in time by an inmate of the house, who had occasion to get up during the night. Being thus alarmed, the burglars ran away having succeeded in carrying away only one bundle of salt fish. P. O. 30, Bragg, was going up Eastern Street at the time; he saw some men running away and collared one of them, but this man cut him on the hand and escaped. The case was remanded for enquiries.

FELONIOUS INTENT.

Luk Ak Wong, a chair-coolie in the employ of Mrs. Marty, the keeper of a curio store at Queen's Road, was charged by his mistress under the following circumstances. The complainant Mrs. Eugene Marty stated that she paid the defendant his wages yesterday, but by mistake gave him a \$10 note for one of one dollar. She had a \$25 note, and had to change it from Mr. Ullmann for one \$10 note and ten \$1 notes, \$5 having been deducted for a debt which the complainant owed to Mr. Ullmann. The defendant when taxed with having received the money in excess, made a stout denial, but produced a \$5 note and three \$1 notes. As the complainant did not pay him any \$5 note, he was given into custody. The defendant was sent to six months' hard labour.

LARCENY.

Chun Yung Shing, boatman in the employ of Messrs. MacKenzie Frickel & Co., was sent to six months' hard labour for stealing a sheet of sheathing metal. Some stores were being taken into the godown from the Russian man-of-war *Vladick*, and they were being arranged, some for sale by auction and some for reserve. The defendant was engaged on this work, when he was seen to conceal a piece of metal behind a box with intent to remove the same afterwards, but he was observed by a Russian seaman.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Snowdon.)
29th February, 1876.

Tai Tze Chan v. Chun Kung Kee, \$55.40.—Mr. Sharp appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Wotton for the defendant. The case was by consent referred to Mr. Chun Tai Kwong for decision.

Deane v. Lee Cheung Shan, \$50.—This was a claim by the Captain Superintendent of Police against the defendant who stood security for a Chinese constable who had run away from the service. Judgment for the plaintiff, for whom Mr. Sharp appeared.

Ohlu Akwan v. Ng Ashing, \$85.84.—Mr. Denny appeared for the defendant who was his own interpreter. He said he had given notice of a special defence, and urged that the plaintiff had no right to sue, the note being in the name of one Lo Shun Hing, and that the amount of interest was too much. The defendant actually received \$30, and the \$7 mentioned in the note was given as interest.

The plaintiff, who was formerly an interpreter at the Police Court, stated that Lo Shun Hing was his mother's name, and that he gave the money to the defendant himself. Mr. Denny observed that he understood that the owner of the note was an uncle of the plaintiff, and that the name in the note was prefixed by Mr. which could not indicate that the owner of the note was a woman.

The plaintiff was then called. He stated that he and the defendant were previously employed in the Police Court. In March 1873 the defendant applied to him for a loan because some Indian Constables were suing him. The plaintiff went home and consulted his mother. She had \$4 at that time some money in her charge belonging to the plaintiff's cousin. The plaintiff took pity on the defendant and lent him the \$37, for which the note was given. The defendant was receiving \$37 a month at the Magistrate's, and the note was given for payment on the following month. On the 1st April 1873, he was however, dismissed from the service. No interest was mentioned at the time the money was lent, but when he was dismissed, the plaintiff said he would charge him interest at 4 per cent per month, otherwise \$1 4/8 a month on \$37, and this made up the sum the plaintiff now claimed. The defendant agreed to this rate of interest at the time. On the dismissal of the defendant, his salary for the previous month was withheld by the Magistrate, and the plaintiff had the 19th spoken to the Hon. C. May at the time about the debt due to him. The defendant was dismissed on account of some irregularity in some Government money affairs. The plaintiff charged interest for 33 months, and he had not seen the defendant since his dismissal until February last. When he applied to him for payment, he was in the employ of Mr. Denny, and he said to him, "Now you have got employment you should pay me." To this the defendant replied that he had not received pay from Mr. Denny for six months, and that when he had money he would pay him. The promissory note was in the name of his mother, who was called Lo Shun Hing.

By Mr. Denny—I did not pay much attention to the wording of the note at the time, and did not therefore discover that

my mother was described as Mr.—The interest of \$1.48, being at the rate of 4 per cent per month, was agreed to by the defendant. The money was my mother's and not my cousin's. My mother is surnamed Lo. I have often applied to the defendant for payment, but he invariably put me off.

Mr. Denny submitted that there was no case, and that the plaintiff must be non-suited, as he had admitted that the note was given to him. His Lordship observed that such a defence would not avail much if the party was in the Colony.

Mr. Denny said, his clerk did not raise this defence in order to evade payment, but he would object to paying the money to the plaintiff, who had no right to recover.

His Lordship ordered that the plaintiff's mother should be sent for, and that there should be no communication between her and the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's mother having arrived, she was put into the box. She did not know the defendant. In 1873, her son, the plaintiff, told her that a man named Ashing wanted to borrow \$37, and she said him the money. She had the charge of some money of her elder brother's at the time, and she lent it to the defendant through the plaintiff. Lo Shun Hing was her brother's name. He was at present in Sait-ching. Her own name was Lo Shun Hing (two names were alike in spelling but different in tone).

Finally judgment was given for \$37, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from 1st April 1873.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appear in our Indian Exchanges:—

Allahabad, Jan. 26.—Sir Salar Jung is likely to visit England this year as a guest of the Duke of Sutherland.

Calcutta, 27th January.—Reuter's Agent telegraphed from Rangoon about Sir Thomas Wade's Party as though Sir Thomas himself were expecting at Rangoon. Reuter is correct in asserting that an escort—hardly troops—will be sent to be marched up there to meet the Yunnan Mission. The Escort will, likely, consist of about 300 men Europeans and natives. The passage of this small force will be the first fruit of the demand for a right of way through Burma territory, bungled by Sir Douglas Forsyth's Embassy, and afterwards successfully negotiated by Colonel Duncan.

Allahabad, 31st January.—A suit for three thousand rupees damages for wrongful dismissal, has been instituted by the Band-master of the 34th Foot against the officers of that Regiment at Ferozepore.

London, Jan. 31.—The Queen has announced her intention to be present at the Concert to be given in the Albert Hall, Kensington, on the 26th of February. It is expected that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Gibraltar on his return home from India, when Lord Napier of Magdala will assume the duties of Governor. Colonel Owen-Burne will accompany Lord Lytton to India as Private Secretary.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—The Royalist troops are successfully advancing and gradually closing round the Carlists.

Cairo, Feb. 1.—The Egyptian troops have occupied the province of Hamasin without opposition. The King of Abyssinia is collecting his forces at Adowa.

Moror, Feb. 1.—The Prince arrived at Gwalior this afternoon accompanied by a great escort of the Tenth Hussars. A visit was paid to the Rajah of Dholapore on route, where the Prince dined. Scindia met the Prince several miles out and accompanied him in the same carriage to the old palace in the city, where the Prince mounted an elephant accompanied by Scindia and General Daly and followed by 32 other elephants and Scindia's infantry, and proceeded to the Phoolbagh, a magnificent new palace lately built for the reasonable sum of sixteen lakhs. Tremendous crowds lined the whole route, and the houses in the bazaar were crowded from the ground to the housetop. 13,000 of Scindia's picked troops lined the route and kept order admirably. The Prince reviews Scindia's army to-morrow and visits the fortress. Scindia's hospitality to all here is unbounded. The palace and town are illuminated.

Bombay, Feb. 1.—This morning the Prince of Wales reviewed Scindia's forces on the maidan, east of the new Palace. Nearly ten thousand troops were present. The Cavalry and Artillery exerted admiration from everybody both in the march and gallop past. The Infantry are evidently an exact copy of the British. The Native Army displays great steadiness. Altogether Scindia's Army would compare favourably with regular British troops. Scindia acted as General throughout, and after the conclusion of the review and the sham fight, the Prince expressed himself favourably regarding the army. In the afternoon the Prince visited Gwalior fortress. A banquet was provided at the new Palace in the evening, and an evening party afterwards at Scindia's invitation. The Palace was illuminated and there was a fire-works display.

London, Feb. 2.—The Comptrolr of Exchequer has declared a dividend for half year of the rate of eight per cent per annum.

Aden, Feb. 2.—The banquet and fireworks Scindia's Palace last night were a great success. At the end of the dinner Scindia entered and in a most cordial manner proposed, and drank in champagne, the Queen and the Prince's health and expressed how deeply he felt the honour of the Prince's visit. The Prince replied most felicitously, thanking Scindia for his magnificent hospitality and saying he should always remember his visit to Gwalior as one of the pleasantest in India, and that he was proud to rank Scindia as his personal friend. Scindia spoke very feelingly respecting the Prince's visit in the afternoon at the Old Palace in open Durbar before the nobles assembled, when the Prince was returning his visit. The Prince starts for Jeypore on Friday.

Saint Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The Russian cabinet is now considering a scheme for partially withdrawing the subsidies of the Russian Steam Navigation Company and will, instead, refund the Suez Canal tolls on Russian vessels from India and China to the Black Sea.

London, Feb. 3.—The Troopship *Jumna* sailed for Bombay today.

Jeypore, Feb. 3.—The Prince went tiger-shooting yesterday with the Maharajah and two of his sons. His Royal Highness, from the elephant on which he was seated, shot one very large tiger, over eight feet and four inches in length. The carcass was brought in with ceremony to the Residency, where a large party of natives Shikarees assembled. A grand Durbar at

the Maharajah's Palace took place in the evening, followed by a banquet at which the Prince presided. The Maharajah ordered the hall after dinner and proposed the health of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales. The Prince, in responding, dwelt on the flourishing condition of Jeypore, and the endeavours of the Maharajah to improve the condition of his subjects. He then thanked the Maharajah for his hospitality, and also for giving him an opportunity of shooting his first tiger. An entertainment, by jugglers and nautch girls and players on musical glasses, followed the banquet. The whole party was brilliantly illuminated.

Aden, Feb. 3.—The Briton with General Schneider has returned and it is rumoured that he has negotiated a treaty for the possession of the island of Socotra by Great Britain, a sum of six thousand dollars having been paid as earnest money.

Jeypore, Feb. 4.—The Prince entered Jeypore this evening. A grand oriental procession was formed from the Rangaree to Ajmere Gate. There were running footmen, outriders and javelin men in various costumes, guns drawn by bullocks, elephants bearing banners and a long array of native horsemen who came first, followed by a crowd of men-at-arms, some on foot with long swords and dancing wildly. The Prince and the Maharajah, mounted on elephants and surrounded by torch-bearers, headed the Royal suite. Sixty elephants carried the suite of Rajahs and nobles, whilst the rear was brought up by horse and foot soldiers.

London, Feb. 4.—Archbishop Manning is supporting the Vatican in examining a scheme for the union of extreme English Ritualists with the Church of Rome. One hundred leading Ritualist clergymen repudiate the scheme.

Paris, Feb. 5th.—There has been a terrible Colliery Explosion at Saint Etienne. One hundred and seventy persons perished.

Calcutta, Feb. 5th.—Captain Butler, the Deputy Master Attendant of Calcutta, was drowned at Garden Reach on Thursday evening. He was in a small steam launch, with a party of the Society officers, returning after dark, from a sporting expedition, when the launch collided with the steaming *Challenger*. Captain Butler with others fell overboard at the moment of the collision.

London, Feb. 7.—The Princess Alexandra had arrived in London from Copenhagen. Lord Lytton embarks from Brindisi in the steamer *Orontes*, which leaves Portsmouth on the 1st proximo.

London, Feb. 7.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will take command of Her Majesty's ship *Sultan* on a special cruise.

Constantinople, Feb. 7.—The Reforms contemplated by Count Andranassy have received general consent by the Porte, so far as they apply to the Insurgent Provinces.

London, Feb. 7.—Cardinal Manning has disavowed the scheme for union between the Church of Rome, and the extreme Ritualists.

London, Feb. 8th.—The Session of Parliament was opened to-day by Her Majesty in person, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra. The Royal Speech said that our relations with China were cordial.

London, Feb. 9.—Both House of Parliament have voted the Addresses in reply to the Royal Speech. In the House of Commons, the Marquis Hartington made a speech in which he condemned the policy of purchasing the Suez Canal shares which he considered alike dangerous and profitless.

Mr. Disraeli lengthily defended the purchase of the Canal shares and pointed out the value of the Suez Canal in connecting the chain of fortresses between England and India.

London, Feb. 10.—The correspondence relating to the purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares was submitted to parliament last night, and the debate thereon was fixed for Monday next.

London, Feb. 10.—Austria, Germany and Italy have signified their approval of the purchase in warm terms. Russia has not sent any despatches to England on the subject.

London, Feb. 10.—English, whilst deprecating any act of the Khedive in giving up the Control of the Canal, has declined to become possessor of the Founder's shares.

Galle, Feb. 10.—The German Government propose the adoption of a uniform rate of postage to trans-oceanic places of 50 centimes for half-oceanic places. Great Britain, France and Holland have asked for admission to the postal Union as regards their Colonial possessions.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. D. News, Feb. 24.)

As will be seen from our Peking correspondence's letter, the intercourse between Foreign Ministers and heads of State Departments continued in the Edit of September last, was inaugurated on the 4th February, on the occasion of the usual New Year visits.

Our Tientsin correspondent says the ice in the Peiho suddenly broke up on the 6th instant, and that on the 8th steamers from Shanghai could have reached Tientsin without difficulty. Our correspondent gives an amusing account of the adventures of a party of excursionists who started for a ride across the plains, and lost themselves so effectually that the last man only found his way back on the fifth day.

The O. C. S. N. Co's. steamer *Europa*, which is intended to be employed in the Fookhow trade, has been undergoing alterations at the Old Dock, during the past two months. She has now accommodation for fourteen cabin and upwards of fifty second class passengers, and a large berth at the fore end of the ship. Special attention has been paid to ventilation, and the sleeping cabins are provided with every necessary convenience; separate bath rooms being provided for ladies and gentlemen. The dining saloon is on deck, an arrangement which allows much more room for cabin accommodation. The decorations are in white and gold, with suitable upholstery, and both the saloon and cabins look very cozy and inviting. The *Europa* has always had the reputation of being what sailors term an easy seaboard, and will doubtless become a still greater favourite with passengers.

(Courier and Gazette.)

Li Hung-chang has been deputed to settle the Korean question with Mr. Mori, the Japanese Ambassador, and various interviews have passed between them at Tientsin with reference to the subject. The Viceroys completed his sixty-fourth year the other day, and held a grand levee in honour of the occasion, which was attended by every mandarin for miles around.

The private residence of a member of the Grand Secretariate at Peking, named Wen, a Manchou and relative, it is said, of Wen-chiang, was almost entirely destroyed by fire the other day. It was situated in the Kin-ch'ou or Forbidden City, not far from the Imperial Palace. Wen looked all the doors and refused to allow anybody inside lest his treasures should fall into the hands of the mob. He even compelled the ladies and other members of the household to save themselves by being let down over the walls at the back. Nearly everything however was lost, and simply through his obstinacy in thus interfering with the efforts of the militia-loungers. The fire is supposed to have originated in the combative propensities of two cats, which in the course of a fight upset a candle against one of the paper windows of the house.

The Mitsui-Bishi Company's steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived from Yokohama on 17th, was ordered by the authorities next day to take up a berth below the limits on account of her having combustibles on board. This was not discovered until she was made fast to the wharf and part of her cargo discharged. The engineers had then commenced to overhaul her engines, and it was therefore necessary for her to turn down. Who is to blame for this breach of Harbour Regulations it is hard to say; but the difficulty was eventually got over, and the cargo discharged over the side as she lay. The combustibles complained of are a quantity of Remington cartridges which were shipped by Mr. Remington of the celebrated rifle manufactory in America, and who is a passenger by the steamer. It is said that he has come over with the view of entering into negotiations with the Chinese Government for the erection of cartridge works. This sounds rather strange, as they have a manufactory of that description at Loong-hwa, which is under the superintendence of a competent Englishman and which is at present turning five thousand cartridges per day, a number which can be considerably increased when it is found necessary.

CHINESE.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolf write on the 21st February:—Another week has passed without any material change in our Pico Goods market. Sales have been made at the figures given below, but supplies are chiefly drawn from the native dealers at Shanghai, who are enabled to meet all demands from the heavy settlements at low rates made by them previous to the New Year. With delivery after the holidays, the stocks thus accumulated in second hands must, however, soon be exhausted, and even now prices have an upward tendency. *Grey Shirtings*.—All descriptions and shops of common and medium 8½-lbs. goods have found buyers at prices ranging from Tls. 1.59 a 17½ per piece; medium to good 7-lbs. are scarce, and enquired for at Tls. 1.45 a 1.50 per piece. *T. Cloths*.—7-lbs. Blue and Silver Dragon and similar qualities, have been placed at Tls. 1.32 a 1.34 per piece; 9-lbs. 3-man cloth, Tls. 1.22 per piece; the medium qualities of both weights, being most in demand. *English Drills* still remain very quiet. *Sandahwood* has been quoted at Tls. 3.45 a 3.58 per picul. *Malwa Opium*.—An active business has been transacted during the week, but prices show a downward tendency. We to-day quote best quality Tls. 438 a 440 per picul.

Feb. 21st.

Japan.

(Japan Mail.)

No further news from Corea has been received during the week, but there is the best reason for believing that the Chinese have disclaimed any intention of interfering in the Korean question, and they are even understood to have concurred in the justice of the Japanese demands. This must relieve the Japanese Cabinet from some little anxiety, and tends to strengthen the position of the Government in the eyes of its subjects. But there is apparently no relaxation in the preparations necessary for strong measures in case they should be needed. It is observable that according to our report from Yokosuka H. M. S. *Dwarf* has left Nagasaki for Corea.

Some 8,000 packages of cargo have now been recovered from the wreck of the *Surprise*, which have been landed at the Imperial Dock-Yard at Uraga. The wreck lies upon a sandy bottom close to the entrance of that harbour, and there is but little hope of raising it. The assistance of divers will be necessary to save the remaining portion of her cargo.

STRAITS NEWS.

(Straits Times.)

We learn, with much satisfaction, that three of Mr. Birch's murderers have been at last caught, and that one of them, Suptan by name, confesses everything. According to this worthy's tale there were nine men concerned in the deed, and he has furnished the names of them all. Suptan and another man of the name of Gundak were caught by the Sultan Abdullah at Durian Sabatang and not without considerable resistance. The third man, whose name is Ngah Hamid, was captured by Eyed Masahon. We understand that the capture of these ruffians has been the result of considerable pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan by H. E. the Governor. So far, so good, but the instigators as well as the instrument must also be made to answer for the crime, and it is satisfactory to think that there is every prospect of that being brought about.

The correspondence of the *Pining Gazette* reveals a curiously anomalous state of affairs in Perak. We are at war there and we are not at war. Our troops are on the most friendly terms with one party of Malays and shooting down another lot wherever they are met with. One day the troops are out on the war path, burning and slaying right and left, columns of smoke marking their march. The next day the officers and men amuse themselves with shooting matches, with rifles and revolvers, and the day after they vary their amusement with some canoe-racing, in which Dr. Townsend, whom we take to be the P. M. M. O., not F. M. O., and Mr. Maxwell, H. M. S. Commissioner, distinguish themselves. All are out of the country the better, and a report that H. E. the Governor had requested that the Buffs and the Ghorkhas should be stationed in the country for some time was received with "universal horror" and aroused "a storm of disapprobation." The Buffs, it appears, were not prepared for their campaign and argue that their 2nd Battalion, now at the Cape, should take their place, and the Ghorkhas, although willing and able enough to fight the Malays, would appear to have imbibed

a distaste to the country and to be as anxious to leave it as the Buffs. As for the natives they appear to be all in a quandary, Chiefs and community alike. Some of the chiefs, notably Rajahs Lok and Alung, and To Sri Lela, the chief of Kotah Lama, have expressed a wish to submit, but have been deterred, the two first by their subjects, and the latter by his fears, from doing so. This To Sri Lela consulted Yussuf, the Rajah Mudah upon the point, but upon being informed by the latter that there was a price upon his head, changed his mind and challenged the Rajah Mudah to battle, and the fight actually came off on the 3rd instant, with no decisive result however. Appended we give the latest news from Qualla Kangsar, and we think we are justified in the comment,—that Lord Carnarvon or Her Majesty's Government's hesitation in coming to a decision upon a very simple question has occasioned about as ridiculous a situation as it is possible to conceive. Ever since the death of Lord Palmerston there have been a lamentable want of manliness and robust common sense characteristic of English statesmen of all parties and a development of morbid conscientiousness which has had the most mischievous effect upon England's foreign policy, alike destructive of the country's prestige and costly to her purse. Had bluff old Pam been to the fore, we should long since have been spared the nuisance and vexation and expense of this Perak imbroglio. We should either have let it alone, or having once gone in for establishing order and a stable government, there would have been no half-measures taken to do so. The thing would have been done once for all and thoroughly.

We learn that the survey of the Northern end of the Malay Peninsula for the telegraph line projected by the Siamese Government to connect Tavoy, Bangkok and Province Wellesley is proceeding apace. It has been completed from Lacoa through Sangkhata and Quedah to Province Wellesley, and the country from Lacoa to Bangkok and from Bangkok to Tavoy is at present being taken in hand.

According to the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of the 10th instant, the Siamese troops in the north have been completely dispersed the Cheen Han filibusters. All their leaders have been slain or taken prisoners and the rank and file fled on the 21st December in confusion from their stockades without provisions and were endeavouring to make for a place called Puen. The way is described as a dreary, barren and desolate one, through mountain ravines and gorges, and Puen could not be reached under 18 days, and as the fugitive Cheen Hans could not possibly obtain any provisions on the road, it was generally believed that they would all perish of starvation.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Feb. 29, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 610 a 612½
" credit, 615 a 617½
" Old Patna, cash... credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 578½ a 580
" credit, 583½ a 585
" Old Benares, cash... credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 585
" credit, 590
" Allowance Tael, 16 a 32
" Old Malwa, cash, 590
" credit, 595
" Allowance Tael, 10 a 20
CAMPHOR, ... 14½
QUICKSILVER, ... 90
SALTPIRE, ... 42 a 64

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R. 200
" Bombay, demand, ... R. 222
" Shanghai, demand, ... 734
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... —
Sycee, ... —
Mexicans, ... —
Gold Leaf, ... 26.50
English Sovereigns, ... 5.30
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.32
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West. G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 3, 1876. mel



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PANISULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GOLEONDA," Captain O. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon. CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 1st Idem. For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bill of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, February 17, 1876. mel

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Co. will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea Ports, about mid-day, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West. G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 16, 1876. mel

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE

BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.) Pints, \$16. " (2 ") 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 29, 1875. st

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 10% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the world. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against undivided Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSOON, Liquidators. Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEWS.

Price \$3.

Shanghai,.....KELLY & Co.

Hongkong,....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Informations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wangshui, with Mr. J. MARRIOTT, or LEONG AN YOK, KWONGHONG, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China, F. FEIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLON (Germany.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.

Complete Set of Vol. I. Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Now 1 and 2, Vol. I. No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. I. 1. One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pilotage from Reef Island, from this date. Outward bound Vessels can secure FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 29.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 8 at the main-mast.

H. P. STUART. Hongkong, April 6, 1875. sp5

Informations.

HOTEL DES COLONIES, SHANGHAI.

LES Propriétaires de l'Hotel de Colonies ont l'honneur d'informer M. M. les Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'annexer à leur restaurant, dont le haut renom est si bien connu, une nouvelle maison, y attenante, qui leur permet d'offrir des Chambres Splendides réunissant tout le confortable, désirable, Chambre pour familles, Salles de Bains, &c. &c. Visites à la disposition de M. M. les Voyageurs. La Salle de Billard et la Barre sont complètement séparées de l'Hotel ce qui est une sécurité pour le bien être des visiteurs.

Les soins les plus minutieux apportés dans tous les services sont une garantie pour M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patronage est sollicité.

A. SOISSON & Co., Propriétaires. Shanghai, le 10 Février, 1876. mel5

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as Servant, to accompany a Lady or family en route to Europe.

Terms: Free Passage Home.

Address: "Home-passage" care of the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, February 9, 1876. mel9

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

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An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign intercourse with China.

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China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 11, 1876.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SOME very superior OLD PORT WINE, just received, in cases of One or Two Dozen bottles each.

Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, February 16, 1876. mel

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs BAYNARD & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSS & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 21, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 8, D'Agular Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGENHAR.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, Furnished.

Apply to M. STOUT. Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Hongkong, November 20, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

At 1090, Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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